# GREETINGS TO THE NOMINEE

## People of Three States Come to Him with Assurances of Republican Success.

## Michigan's Loyal Men, Ohio's Invincible Workers and Indiana's Enthusiastic Citizens—General Harrison Eloquent Speech.

## The General Phases of the Political Situation as Exhibited in Many Ways.

## Preparation for a Grand Demonstration—Incidents and Notes That Show the Direction of Men's Minds, Votes and Purposes.

### VISITORS FROM THREE STATES.

**Large Delegations of Republicans Who Show Their Political Preference.**

Three enthusiastic delegations from three States greeted General Harrison at Tomlinson Hall yesterday afternoon. The first of them to arrive were visitors from Grand Rapids, Muskegon and Grand Haven, Michigan, 325 in number, who left home Wednesday morning at 2 o'clock. They brought with them Wurzburg & Bronson's fine band of Grand Rapids, and on their splendid train of eight sleepers was carried a handsome collection of the products of the section from which the excursionists came. In the collection were "a Presidential chair" and other articles of furniture from the Grand Rapids cabinet-makers, and specimens of wood, copper, wool and salt worked up in unique, and tasteful ornaments. The delegation contained a considerable number of the prominent business men of the several points named, and a large party of ladies accompanied the expedition, among them the wife of Governor Luce, of Michigan, who came to visit Mrs. Harrison. Several banners displayed indicated the sentiment of the delegation, one of them reading "From Saginaw's tall Whispering pines, to Lake Superior's furthest mines, the cry protection," and another, "Michigan's industries and working men demand protection."

At 9 o'clock an excursion from Tiffin, O., including about two hundred prominent Republicans of Seneca county, came in bearing the silk banner of the Harrison and Morton Club, of Tiffin. They were accompanied by a considerable number of ladies. The train was handsomely decorated and bore the legends, "Tiffin loves Free Gas and Free Land to all Manufacturers but nothing to Free-trade," and "Ohio 40,000 for Harrison, Morton and Protection." The third delegation, a thousand strong, came in at noon from Jay county, Indiana, accompanied by the Pennville and Camden bands. The visitors made an excellent impression as they marched up from the depot under the command of Chief Marshal Shepard. It was intended that the reception should be held at Pfafflin's Hall, but the number proved too great, and Tomlinson Hall was substituted, and the delegations, combining, met General Harrison there at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At that time the stage and a large part of the seating capacity of the hall was filled by an enthusiastic audience, the chair brought by the Michiganders—a handsome reproduction of sixteenth-century cabinet-work in antique oak—and the other Michigan products being arranged about the speaker's table. John Patton, jr., a young lawyer of Grand Rapids, with a fine face and marked ability as an orator, opened the speaking. He said:

"General Harrison, Ladies and Gentlemen—These loyal hearts with me represent the untiring, unconquering Republicans of Michigan. [Applause.] We have a special interest in greeting you, for it was on our soil that this great party, of which we are so proud, was born. [Applause.] When, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the slave power undertook to fasten the fangs of the monster on the virgin Territories of the West, the men of Michigan flung party ties to the winds; and, under the leadership of that lion-hearted Republican, Zachariah Chandler, Brigham Howard and the other brave and patriotic men associated with them, first met under the oaks of Jackson, July 6, 1854, and gave the Republican party a standing and a name. Some of this company are the lineal descendants of those patriots of 1854, and we have with us the venerable secretary of the first Republican convention. [Applause.] It has seemed fitting, sir, upon this occasion, that we should typify some of our industries, and we have brought these articles to represent them. This chair, which our furniture-makers desire us to present to you, has been named the presidential chair. [Applause.] They present it to you with their good wishes, and hope that it may indeed be a chair of a President. [Applause.] These lumps of copper came from a region which would be a forest primeval had not protection called forth its rich wealth. This is a specimen of our salt. In reference to our wool industry the farmers of Michigan will speak at length in November. We rejoice that we have a candidate who never will keep silent on these great questions of human rights, and who will insist, as you have always heretofore, that every legal voter under the folds of the American flag shall have perfect freedom to cast his ballot, and that that vote shall be honestly counted and announced. [Applause.] You have been the champion, and comrade, and friend of many of our glorious dead, and have stood shoulder to shoulder with them and the living on the field of battle and in the councils of the Nation: and the Republicans of Michigan, earnest and united in your support, greet and salute you before the final charge." [Applause.]

Mr. J. K. Rohn, of Tiffin, O., read a brief but earnest address on the part of the Ohio visitors, pledging their active support, and Jesse M. La-Follette, of Jay county, a very effective spokesman, speaking for the Jay Republicans, said:

"General Harrison—I have the honor to present a delegation of Republicans from Jay county, in our own State of Indiana. Our delegation is composed largely of farmers. They realize that the questions that affect our industrial interests reach to them. We have had the pleasure, in other contests, of having your presence in our county. We have appreciated it and profited by it, and now gladly embrace this opportunity to express our confidence in you as our trusted and honored leader, and we promise to do earnest and continued work until the final contest is ended and victory crowns our party."

General Harrison, when he came forward to respond, had a reception which indicated clearly that he had a sympathetic audience. When the cheering subsided he began speaking quietly, but warmed up rapidly as he progressed, and some of the passages in his address, notably the one in which he spoke of the willingness of the West to help New England, but not old England, at this time, were delivered with a force and vigor that added much to their impressiveness. The following is the full text of his address:

My Michigan, Ohio and Indiana Friends—These cordial manifestations of your personal regard move me very deeply. [applause], but I do not at all appropriate to myself the great expressions of popular interest of which this meeting is only one. I understand that my relation to these public questions and to the people is a representative one—that the interest which thus expresses itself is in principles of government rather than in men. [Applause.]

I am one of the oldest Republicans—my first presidential vote was given to the first Republican candidate for that office, [applause], and it has always been a source of profound gratification to me that, in peace and war, a high spirit of patriotism and devotion to our country has always pervaded and dominated the party. [Applause]. When, during the civil war, the cloud, hung low, disasters thickened and the future was crowded with uncanny fears, never did any Republican convention assemble without declaring its faith in the ultimate triumph of our cause. [Great cheering]. And now, with a broad patriotism that embraces and regards the interests of all the States, it advocates policies that will develop and unite all our communities in the friendly and profitable interchange of commerce, as well as in a lasting political union. [Applause]. These great Western States will not respond to the attempt to excite prejudice against New England. We advocate measures that are as broad as our national domain; that are calculated to distill their equal blessings upon all the land. [Applause.] The people of the West recognize and value the great contribution which those commonwealths about Plymouth Rock have made to the civilization, material growth and manhood of our Western States. [Applause.] We are not envious of the prosperity of New England; we rejoice in it. We believe that the protective policy developed her great manufacturing institutions and made her rich, and we do not doubt that a continuance of that policy will produce the same results in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. [Applause.] We are not content to remain wholly agricultural States in our relations to either New England or old England. [Applause.] We believe that in all these great Western States there are minerals in the soil, and energy and skill in the brains and arms of our people, that will yet so multiply and develop our manufacturing industries as to give us a nearer-home market for much of the products of our soil [applause]; and for that great surplus which now, and always, perhaps, we shall not consume at home, we think a New England market better than a foreign market. [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.] The issue upon this great industrial question is drawn as sharply as the lines were ever drawn between contending armies. Men are readjusting their party relations upon this great question. The appeal that is now made for the defense of our American system is finding its response; and many of those who are opposed to us upon other questions are committing such questions to the future for settlement, while they help us to settle now and for an indefinite future the great question of the preservation of our commercial independence. [Applause.] The Democratic party has challenged our protected industries to a fight of extermination. The wage-earners of our country have accepted the challenge. The issue of the contest will settle for many years our tariff policy. [Prolonged cheering.]

The eloquent description to which we have listened, of the material wealth of the great State of Michigan, has been full of interest to us as citizens of Indiana. We cannot doubt that the people of a State having such generous invitations to the development of great home wealth in manufacturing and mining pursuits will understand the issue that is presented, and will cast their influence in favor of that policy which will make that development rapid and sure; and, more than all, and better than all, will maintain in her communities a well-paid class of wage-earners. [Applause.] Our wage-workers vote; they are American citizens; and it is essential that they be kept free from the slavery of want and the discontents bred of injustice. [Applause.]

I thank my Michigan friends for these handsome specimens of the products of their mines and of their mills. I shall cherish them with a grateful recollection of this pleasant visit. [Applause.]

To my Indiana friends, always generous, I return my thanks for this new evidence of their esteem.

To my Ohio friends, who so often before have visited me with kind expressions of their regard, I return the thanks of a native-born Ohioan. [Applause.] Three great States are grouped here to-day. I remember at Resaca, when the field and staff of the regiments that were to make the assault were ordered to dismount, there was a Michigan officer too sick to go on foot and too proud to subject himself to the imputation of cowardice by staying behind. He rode alone, the one horseman in that desperate charge, and died on that bloody hill-side rather than subject his State to the imputation that one of her sons had lingered when the enemy was to be engaged. He was a noble type of the brave men these great States gave to the country. [Applause.]

At the close of the General's remarks the Wurzburg & Bronson band, which accompanied the Grand Rapids delegation, gave some admirable selections, while the visitors were individually presented to the nominee.

### A Suggestion to Delegations.

Chairman Huston yesterday afternoon stated that he, in common with other friends of General Harrison, feels that it would be better if the General's time were not so much taken up with visiting delegations. It is known that there are many things which demand his attention, but so long as he is required to give up to friends from abroad the large part of each week, it is impossible for him to attend to other and important matters. In view of this fact, it is suggested to General Harrison's friends throughout the country that the coming of all organized delegations either be postponed for the present, or that their visits be fixed for days on which large Republican demonstrations are to occur here, when General Harrison can be seen by all without trouble or inconvenience. Chairman Huston expressed himself as greatly pleased with the interest which the people of Indiana and neighboring States had manifested by their frequent visits, adding that the coming of these delegations had been very full of interest to the friends of the General, and a valuable contribution to the Indiana campaign.

Of course, this has no reference to delegations whose dates have been already arranged.

### More Visitors Coming.

To-day the Fountain county people, who were by mistake put down for last week, will be here, and a delegation from Madison, Wis., is also expected. Concerning the latter, a letter received here last night states the Big Four will have a special train from Chicago to Indianapolis carrying the delegation, and that it will leave Chicago about 7 A. M. and be due in Indianapolis about 1 P. M. to-day.

As for the Illinois delegation, expected to-morrow, the programme, which includes speeches from Danville to Indianapolis and a big demonstration here Saturday evening, still stands. On that day delegations from Wells and Blackford counties will also be here. Next week, as indicated in an interview with General Huston, there is likely to be a lull in the matter of receptions, although one or two clubs that have announced their intention to come will be received. The German-American Club of Chicago is down for Saturday week, and the Harrison and Morton Glee Club of Columbus, O., proposes to come in the near future.

### THE CURRENT OF POLITICS.

**Preparations for the Great Parade of Republicans Saturday Night.**

The parade of the Republican organizations of Marion county to-morrow evening promises to be a grand affair. Every township, ward and precinct in the county, it is expected, will be represented in the line, and in larger numbers than on any former occasion. Every voter who favors the election of General Harrison, and the protection of American labor and American industries, has been invited to join in the demonstration. The procession will be distinctively made up of local clubs, and strangers in the city will not be permitted to march. So far forty-seven distinct political organizations have signified their intention to be in line, each with a full representation of its membership. It is expected that there will be an average of 250 men to each organization. The offering of a prize to the ward or precinct that will turn out the most men has stirred up a great deal of rivalry. At present the Fourteenth and Third wards are each promising to carry off the banner.

Major James R. Ross has been selected as chief marshal for the occasion. He has issued the following general order:

"The chief marshal announces the following appointments of chiefs of divisions on the occasion of the grand parade of Republican organizations of Marion county, on Saturday evening, Oct. 6: Cavalry division, Ben A. Richardson; first division, W. D. Wiles; second division, John R. Rankin; third division, A. W. Wishard; fourth division, Charles J. Many. The chiefs of divisions will select and arrange their own staffs.

The staff of the chief marshal will be as follows: N. R. Ruckle, chief of staff, J. R. Carnahan, S. H. Sherer, C. E. Whitsit, E. J. McBride, Ed Dean, Geo. Herriott, Thos. F. Ryan, W. F. Lander, Capt. O'Brien, P. J. Kelleher, John Mitchell, Fred Hartman, Chas. Ziegler, R. H. Reese, Frank Erdelmyer, Wm. H. Tucker, W. H. Schmidt, R. R. Shiel, Thos. Hibben, J. H. Oliver, Chris McGregor, J. K. Sharpe, Geo. Seibert, H. B. Smith, Ed Pullen, John H. Pohlie, Josh Zimmerman, H. S. New, W. F. Frank, R. S. Foster, G. W. Johnston, Dan Ransdell, M. G. McLain, Geo. F. McGinnis, H. McKay, Jos. Humphreys.

Staff officers will wear as a designation a ribbon on the left breast, the colors to be as follows: Chief marshal's staff, red, white and blue; cavalry division, yellow; first division, red; second division, white; third division, blue; fourth division, red and white. The flags of chiefs of division will be of colors as designated above.

FORMATION.

The cavalry division will form on Kentucky avenue, right resting at the intersection with Illinois, and extending southwestwardly on the avenue to Tennessee street, and thence north. Organizations assigned to this division will reach place of formation via Tennessee street.

The first division will form on Maryland street, east of Illinois, with right resting on Illinois, and will be composed as follows: W. D. Wiles, chief of division, and staff, band, First Regiment Veterans, battalion colored veterans, artillery, Columbia, First Voters, and Porter Flambeau clubs, Griffith Guards, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Twelfth Ward clubs, Center township, Precinct No. 1, Pike township and Washington township clubs. Organizations assigned to this division will march to place of formation via Meridian or Pennsylvania street.

The second division will form on Maryland street, west of Illinois—right resting on Illinois—composed as follows: John R. Rankin, chief of division and staff. Band, Railroad, Chandler, Saw and Wheelmakers', Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-fifth ward (colored) clubs; West Indianapolis and Haughville clubs; Carr Cadets; Car-works Club; Decatur township and Wayne township clubs. Organizations assigned to the above division will march to place of formation via Tennessee or Mississippi street.

The third division will form on Meridian street, south of Maryland, right resting on Maryland, composed as follows: A. W. Wishard, chief of division and staff, band, Porter Columbians, Harrison Zouaves, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third ward, John Brown, Perry and Franklin township clubs. Organizations assigned to above division will enter Meridian street via cross streets south of Maryland.

The fourth division will form on Maryland street, east of Pennsylvania, right resting on Pennsylvania, composed as follows: Charles J. Many, chief of division and staff, band, Harrison and Morton Escort, First, Second, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Springdale, Center No. 2, Warren and Lawrence township clubs. Organizations assigned to this division will reach Maryland street via Delaware or Alabama street.

The organizations must march from their respective points of assembly in time to reach their places in line by 8 o'clock. The head of the column will move promptly at 8:15 o'clock. The headquarters of chief marshal will be at the intersection of Maryland and Illinois streets after 7:45 P. M. The officers of general staff will report at that hour. Chiefs of division must establish their headquarters at the point designated for the right of their divisions before 8 o'clock P. M., and send an officer to report their arrival to the chief marshal.

ROUTE.

North on Illinois to Market, east on Market to Circle, passing around the Circle by the south and east sides to Meridian; north on Meridian to Vermont, east on Vermont to Pennsylvania, thence south to Market, east on Market to Delaware, south on Delaware to Washington, thence east to East, north on East street to Ohio, and thence west to point of dismissal.

JAS. R. ROSS, Chief Marshal.

The members of the First Regiment Harrison and Hovey Guards will meet at Pfafflin's Hall to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock, sharp, for the parade. The cavalry and field officers will report mounted. Every member of the regiment is expected to report. The Second Ward Harrison and Morton Club will meet in front of No. 36 East Market street to form for the parade. All those having parasols are requested to bring them, and those who have none will be furnished that evening. The meeting of this club is at 7:30 o'clock. The President of the Railroad Club requests every member of the club to turn out for the parade.

### The Vacillating Bynum.

Two years ago Wm. D. Bynum, free-trader, Democrat, member of Congress and slanderer of the workingmen in his district, was opposed by the gang and supported by the better element of his party. His strength now lies in the gang and much of his weakness in the opposition Democrats of respectability are showing towards him. Yesterday one of this number said "Bynum is not to be relied upon. The gang found that out before the better class of Democrats did. Two years ago Sam Dinnin was howling against him. Sam has no advantage over Sim Coy, but he has over Democrats who will not countenance him. Dinnin is now Bynum's chief worker, and it is not necessary to explain why when one remembers that since the last congressional election he has obtained a janitor's position or something of that sort around Washington. Two years ago, while Dinnin was in the van of the English faction in its efforts to slaughter Bynum, men like Wm. Henderson were giving him in their support."

"Is there not some feeling now on Mr. Henderson's part towards Bynum?" the reporter asked.

"Yes, and its beginning dates back nearly two years, when Mr. Henderson had his faith in Bynum lessened by an unfulfilled promise. When the fever was on in the Bynum and Bailey contest the former, frightened out of his seven senses, began to promise a distribution of spoils. He told Mr. Henderson that he would do anything he asked. Mr. Henderson, and I know what I am talking about, said, 'I desire nothing, not even thanks. You are an able and promising young Democrat, but my interest in you is helped by the fact that wealthy and influential men of our party are trying to sit down on you. While I ask nothing for myself, I would like if you can secure a minor place for an old friend of mine.' 'Anything I can do,' said Bynum, 'I will. After the nomination I will get the place for your friend.' When Bynum was nominated he went immediately to Mr. Henderson and thanked him for what he had done, saying, 'I owe more to you than to any other man. It was your influence that brought me the nomination.' After a time Mr. Henderson reminded Bynum of his promise. The Congressman said he would attend to it after the election. After the election he put off getting the place for Mr. Henderson's friend until after Congress met. Two years have gone by and the man is still without a place, although Sam Dinnin, who bitterly opposed Bynum, has been rewarded."

"Have you ever heard anything relative to Bynum's sudden change of face on the tally-sheet forgeries?"

"When the committee of one hundred first took this matter up and Bynum had just returned from Washington, he went to Mr. Henderson and congratulating him on what was being done, said: 'Go on in the work and I'll help you all I can. This tampering with the ballots and frauds like those that have been committed here must be put down. Our friends have practiced these things in Ohio, Illinois and Missouri until there is danger of the practice becoming national. But I do not wish my name to be used in this connection, as I am in politics.' This occurred before the indictments against Coy and the rest were returned. When Bynum found that his law partner, Beck, had been indicted, he then became a defender of the conspirators, and endeavored to have the indictments as to all the defendants set aside. Before this Bynum was so eager to have Coy prosecuted that he said he was ready to bring another charge against him, that of stealing a ballot-box. This reached the ears of one of Coy's friends, who sent word to the Congressman that that was a game at which two could play. Bynum never referred to stolen ballot-boxes again."

### Fair Elections Demanded.

Chairman Huston proposed to Chairman Jewett, of the Democratic State central committee, that an agreement be entered into concerning a distribution of the officers of election so as to give each party a fair and as far as possible an equal standing on the election boards. The following in this connection was, yesterday, given out for publication:

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 3, 1888.

It is hereby requested and directed, that in all election precincts where the inspector is a Democrat he shall appoint a judge and clerk to be selected by the Republicans of such precinct, and where the inspector is a Republican he shall appoint a judge and clerk to be selected by the Democrats of the precinct.

JAMES N. HUSTON,
Chairman Republican State Cent. Com.
CHARLES L. JEWETT,
Chairman Democratic State Cent. Com.

Chairman Jewett, on sending back the agreement with his signature, also sent the following:

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 4, 1888.

Hon. James N. Huston, Chairman Republican State Central Committee, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—I return herewith the agreement relating to the appointment of judges and clerks of election, which I have signed and fully approve.

This act of ours, which impresses me as a decided step in the way of securing a fair election, has suggested another, which will, no doubt, be even more far-reaching in its good effects. With the full approval of the Democratic State executive committee, I submit it as a proposition for your consideration.

I propose the formation of a committee composed of one hundred members, fifty of which shall be named by your committee and fifty by our committee, or, which I think better, forty-five by yours, forty-five by ours, and ten by the Prohibition State committee, all to be reputable citizens of this city.

The business of this committee shall be to discover and punish illegal voting and election frauds of every description, and to establish branches under like conditions in every county in the State.

To such a committee, fairly constituted, the Democratic State committee will give hearty support.

I invite your immediate and favorable consideration of this offer. No matter which party prevails, let us all work together to preserve the law and uphold the honor of Indiana.

Your obedient servant,
CHARLES J. JEWETT,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.

In response to this Chairman Huston addressed the following to Mr. Jewett last night:

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 4, 1888.

Hon. Chas. L. Jewett, Chairman Democratic State Committee, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—I acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date, containing, properly signed by you, the agreement I sent you on the 3d inst. This agreement is the same as entered into between the two party organizations in former years, and I think with satisfaction to all parties. Referring to the proposition you make regarding the formation of a committee composed of 100 members, I would say that, as you are doubtless aware, there is now existing a committee of one hundred, which is non-partisan in its character, having for its president and the chairman of its executive committee, Democrats; its attorney, a Prohibitionist; its secretary and treasurer, Republicans.

This committee is made up equally of Democrats and Republicans, and has for its object the prevention and punishment of illegal voting, and of election frauds of every description. Being already organized, and having had valuable experience in the work it was organized to accomplish, it can, certainly be more effective than a new committee that might be formed at this time.

With the consent and hearty approval of our committee, I have forwarded to the treasurer of this committee of one hundred my check for $500, which sum shall be expended under their direction in giving rewards for the apprehension of any persons violating the election laws of this State.

I can assure you that Republicans are now, and ever have been, in favor of an honest ballot and a fair count.

Very respectfully yours,
JAMES N. HUSTON,
Chairman.

The following explains itself:

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 4, 1888.

Hon. Alexander B. Conduitt, President of the Committee of One Hundred, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—You will please find inclosed my check on the Indianapolis National Bank, payable to the order of William P. Gallup, treasurer, on account of reward fund, for $500.

This contribution is made in behalf of the Indiana Republican State central committee, and is to be used under the direction of your organization in the giving of rewards for the apprehension and conviction of any persons violating the election laws in this State. Our State committee heartily indorse and approve of the purposes of your organization, and greatly desire honest and fair elections in Indiana, and, therefore, feel called upon to contribute to your support. Very respectfully yours,

JAMES N. HUSTON, Chairman.

The executive committee of the committee of one hundred held a meeting last night to take preliminary steps toward securing a fair election. The committee proposes to see that there shall be no illegal voting, and it is preparing a circular letter calling upon all, irrespective of party, who are the sincere friends of good government, to assist in the work.

### Abrams Again Refuted.

E. C. Atkins & Co. have sent to the Journal another communication regarding the charges of the Sentinel that they were conducting their establishment on a political instead of a business basis. When asked concerning the additional affidavit made by his ex-foreman, R. L. Abrams, as published in yesterday's Sentinel, Mr. Atkins said last night: "We have been unable to discover wherein Mr. Abrams has approached any nearer to the truth in his last affidavit, and therefore do not consider it worthy of being further noticed." The communication to the Journal regarding the Sentinel's charges is as follows:

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

In an interview with the editor of the Sentinel on the evening of Oct. 2, he made the inquiry as to whether we had discharged a Republican during the campaign. At that time we could not certify to the facts, not having the names or politics of the men in mind. On looking up the matter we find that in one department where we had three men employed, two Republicans had been discharged and the Democrat retained, and we hand you the certificate of the Democratic employe, certifying to the facts of the case. We respectfully request that you would, in publishing this affidavit, mention the fact that the gentlemen, Helm and Narkus, mentioned in Mr. Wallace's affidavit, and also the gentlemen, Doherty and Woolen, mentioned in the affidavit of Abrams, were laid off in consequence of the fact that in their department we could not conveniently keep them employed; but they are liable to be called on at any time should our business justify their employment.

We are of the opinion that if Mr. Abrams was on the witness-stand and interrogated by an attorney as follows:

Q.—At the time you made your contract with Mr. Atkins did you not demand $1,000 per year for your services?

Q.—Did not Mr. Atkins reply, "The business will not justify us in paying that sum; but I take the responsibility of saying that we will pay you $900 per year, and if our business will justify or shall be better than we anticipate I will make up the other $100!"

Q.—Did not Mr. Atkins say that $900 per annum would be equivalent to nearly $3 per day, which was good wages?

We think these questions truthfully answered might throw some light on the question, enabling the public to easily discern the facts which are concealed in Mr. Abrams's affidavit, and we trust that the suggestion of these questions may refresh his memory on that subject. Yours truly,

E. C. ATKINS & Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 4, 1888.

AFFIDAVIT.

State of Indiana, Marion county, ss:

Thomas Wallace, being duly sworn, on his oath deposes and says: That he is in the employ of E. C. Atkins & Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., and has to this date for several years voted the Democratic ticket; that with him were employed in occupations of a similar character, George Helm and Frederick Narcus; that in reducing the force at the factory the said Narcus and Helm were discharged and his own services were retained. The said Helm and Narcus were Republicans. That this occurred during the month of August, 1888. I am pleased to say further that none of the officers of E. C. Atkins & Co. have, to my knowledge, threatened to discharge any person for political reasons.

THOS. L. WALLACE.

Subscribed to and sworn to before me this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1888. Witness my hand and notorial seal. GEO. W. GADD, Notary Public.

### Gould Not a Knight of Labor.

Referring to the Gould circular-letter, containing lies against General Harrison, Mr. Wm. Kleinsmith, district master workman of No. 106, K. of L., said yesterday afternoon, in the presence of three gentlemen, that he never saw or heard of the circular until Gould placed it in circulation; that it never was presented to the assembly, and that the seal of the assembly was attached to it without its knowledge or authority. "So far as I know," he said, "it is simply a personal letter of Mr. Gould's to which he attached signature and seal, doing both on his own responsibility." Since the publication of the circular quite a number of Gould's acquaintances have come forward to say that he is an Anarchist, and are willing to make affidavits that he denounced the prosecution of the Chicago bomb-throwers, expressing his sympathy for them, and characterizing their execution as a judicial murder.

In addition to this, Mr. Howard Shilling, ex-district financial secretary, K. of L., expresses his doubt as to Gould's membership in the order, and challenges him to name the assembly to which he belongs. He says he was at a special meeting of the K. of L. at the court-house on one occasion and heard ex-district master workman A. T. Wilson ask Gould to what assembly he belonged, and Gould replied that the room in which it had been meeting was being repaired and that it was now meeting in a livery stable. Mr. Shilling adds that during the time he was financial secretary of the assembly to which Gould claims to have belonged he (Gould) never paid in a cent, and for these reasons Mr. Shilling does not believe Gould to be a member of the K. of L. in good standing.

In conclusion, Mr. Shilling deplores the methods that have depleted the ranks of the K. of L. in this city. When he joined the order he says the membership was as high as seven thousand in this district, and to-day the city of Indianapolis cannot count four hundred K. of L. in its ranks; that some of them are in the pay of the Democracy, and that the resolutions condemning Gen. Harrison were presented in 106 by a Democratic office-holder, and that in Willetts Lodge, where they were passed, no quorum was present.

### Visit from Distinguished Men.

The expected presence in this city, on the 11th inst., of Hon. Levi P. Morton, the Republican candidate for Vice-president, Hon. James G. Blaine, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, General Alvin P. Hovey, Governor Foraker and other Republicans of national and State prominence, is to be made the occasion of a grand demonstration. Arrangements, therefore, are already well in hand. A circular letter, issued yesterday by the special committee invited by the Republican State central committee to take charge of the grand rally of the Republicans of the State on that day, contains a good many points of interest. The special committee, composed of Messrs. C. S. Millard, Henry S. Frazer, H. R. Dering, T. W. Lee, O. R. Johnson, W. L. Taylor and Harry S. New, in this letter says: "It is the intention and desire of the State central committee to have a grand demonstration in honor of Harrison and Morton and the distinguished gentlemen above referred to, and to that end a most cordial invitation is extended to the Republicans of the State to be present and thereby contribute to the success of the occasion. All the organized clubs of the State have been invited to attend, and enough is already known to warrant the statement that this will undoubtedly be the greatest political demonstration ever made in the West. There will be a day parade of the Lincoln League clubs of Indiana, and other Republican organizations. The parade will be reviewed by General Harrison, Mr. Morton, Mr. Blaine and General Hovey, and at night there will be a display of fire-works and speaking by Mr. Blaine, General Hovey, Governor Foraker and a number of others. The parade and rally will be conducted on a scale never before attempted outside of New York city. All the railroads have arranged for very low excursion rates, in no case exceeding one cent per mile, and return tickets will be good on all trains Oct 11 and 12.

In addition to the above, Mr. H. S. New, as chairman of the committee on newspapers, has issued a circular letter to the Republican press of the State setting forth the desire of the committee that general publicity be given the programme as now proposed.

### Hon. J. M. Thurston's Observations.

Omaha Republican.

The Hon. John M. Thurston has just returned from Indiana, where he made a few political speeches, and had an excellent opportunity to ascertain inside information regarding the campaign. Said he: "Judging from the outlook, I should predict that Harrison's majority in the State will not be less than 10,000. It is an actual fact that from Michigan to the Ohio river in every township and school district there are from one to half a dozen and sometimes more, stanch old Democrats who have come out squarely and honestly and are supporting General Harrison. The Republicans have received great accessions to their ranks in every manufacturing community and the question of State pride is going to win more votes than most people suppose. The Democratic attempts to injure General Harrison among laboring men with false reports about his connection with the 1877 strike have in every case reacted upon them and made votes for him. I saw the General and spent a very pleasant half hour with him. He made no predictions on the general result, but felt confident that the conditions were such that he would carry Indiana. The excitement there, and especially in Indianapolis, is at fever heat. The delegates that call on Mr. Harrison every day are having a wonderful effect with the voters. The crowds on Saturday last from Chicago, Cleveland and other points, with their marching clubs, brass bands, flying banners and remarkable enthusiasm. Music and cheers filled the air everywhere. It is that way all the time. Mr. Harrison's speeches have drawn to him the admiration of the world. They have done wonders towards convincing the people of his remarkable ability and statesmanship. In all of the one hundred and more talks made to him by the visiting crowds he has not repeated himself or made a single mistake on which the Democrats can attack him. In this regard he has literally driven them mad. Many of his utterances are epigrammatic, and his arguments are so plain and forcibly put that the children can understand them and are working for his election."

### The Constitutionality of Local Option.

Here are some lawyers who know law, and this is their opinion of the constitutionality of local option under the present Constitution:

"Local option is constitutional in Indiana. Whoever asserts the contrary has not examined the law or willfully misstates it. Many statutes containing the local-option principle have been approved, among them the stock law, the law authorizing aid to railroads, and that known as the Baxter Law of 1873.

"The latter was fully considered by the Supreme Court in the case of Groesch, 42 Ind. 547. It provided for a petition for a permit to be signed by a majority in a particular locality, so that permits might be granted or withheld according to the local sentiment.

"It embraces the exact principle of local option. It was upheld by the court without dissent. The case has never been overruled or modified, and is the latest on the subject.

"It is supported by abundant authority in other States—42 Conn., 364; 36 N. J., 72; 42 Md., 71; 21 Vt., 456; 24 Minn., 247; 35 Ark., 69. Nor does such legislation violate the Constitution of the United States—18 Wallace, 129; 112 U. S., 205.

"A local-option law, like a law upon any other subject, needs only to be given a proper title and comply with the usual formalities of legislation to be constitutional. A law of this character recently condemned by the Michigan Supreme Court was held to be unconstitutional, not because of the principal of local option, but because it lacked the necessary legal form.

"There need be no fear that such a law properly framed would be held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Indiana.

"The case of Groesch has been often approved by our court, and the authorities in support of it have greatly multiplied elsewhere since that opinion was announced.

"JOHN M. BUTLER, JOHN B. ELAM,
"JOHN S. DUNCAN, CHAS. W. SMITH,
"F. WINTER, W. H. KETCHAM,
"W. H. CALKINS, R. HILL,
"W. H. H. MILLER, Committee."

### Inmates of the Poor-House.

Superintendent Williams, of the county poor-asylum, has evidently been instructed by the Democratic County Commissioners relative to his duties concerning the coming election. James Caldwell, a colored man, became an inmate of the asylum some time ago, while his wife was sick, he also being an invalid and in straitened circumstances. His wife, Lucy Caldwell, living at No. 83 North Missouri street, is now able to care for him, and is anxious to have him at home. The other day she went out to the asylum for her husband and the superintendent, it is said, refused to allow Caldwell to leave. Finally he said if a bond was given that Caldwell would never again become an inmate of the institution he might leave. Such a bond could not be given, and Caldwell is still cared for by the county. Mr. Williams, of course, had no authority to ask for any such guarantee, and it is presumed that the only object he can have in such unheard-of proceedings is to retain all the inmates of the asylum until after the election so efforts can be made to have them vote the Democratic ticket. The scheme bears the ear-marks of the County Commissioners, who have heretofore required the superintendent of the work-house to carry out their political instructions.

### The Irish for Protection.

Gen. Geo. Maney, of Tennessee, who speaks at Peru to-night, was in the city yesterday and gave an encouraging account of Republican affairs where he has been recently. Since the Maine gubernatorial contest ended he has been making nearly all the speeches he has made in New York, and has spent a good deal of time in New York city. He says General Harrison will get a larger Irish vote in New York than Mr. Blaine received, and that the Irish feeling in favor of the protection system grows stronger there daily. "It is the same in other sections I have visited," he added; "and while there are plenty of reasons based on political economy why Irishmen should favor the protective system, I think the sentiment is heightened by the recollection of the destruction of Ireland's small manufactures by the English government, and the apprehension that Great Britain, in the event of the establishment of free trade, would inflict similar damage on our American industries."

### A Newspaper Man's Version.

Mr. Geo. McCain, of the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette, who has been spending a good deal of time in New York recently, registered at the New Denison yesterday. "Of course," he said, "you don't want to know anything about Pennsylvania. We are a good deal like the handle of a jug there—all on one side. As to New York, all I can say is that Republicans there are as sure of carrying that State as Indiana Republicans are of carrying Indiana. Between Gov. Dave Hill on one side and the mugwumps on the other, Mr. Cleveland's managers there are in hot water, and it grows warmer daily. As to the country districts of New York State, the Cleveland papers that sent for detailed reports, expecting to print an extended demonstration of Cleveland's strength, thought it best not to print the returns."

### State Central Committee.

A meeting of the State central committee was held at its headquarters at the New Denison yesterday afternoon, Captain Iglehart appearing as proxy for Mr. Frank B. Posey, of Petersburg, and Mr. Baker appearing in the place of Mr. Royse, of Warsaw. The other members present were T. H. Adams, of Vincennes; Thomas C. Batcheler, of Vernon; M. R. Sulzer, of Madison; J. I. Irwin, of Columbus; L. D. Stubbs, of Richmond; D. M. Ransdell, of Indianapolis; Jno. H. Burford, of Crawfordsville; J. A. Swoveland, of Tipton, and E. D. Crumpacker, of Valparaiso. The reports made by all members were of the most encouraging character and the discussions of the meeting related mainly to matters pertaining to the work that is to be done from now until the election.

### Eighteenth Ward Club.

The Eighteenth ward Republicans had the most enthusiastic meeting last evening they have yet held during this campaign. The members of the club will be uniformed and take a position in the county demonstration-parade Saturday night. The company will be officered as follows: Captain, John Marsee; first lieutenant, Dr. S. H. Moore; second lieutenant, Mr. Hamlin; orderly sergeant, J. Smith. Every Republican of the ward is requested to meet at 133 Virginia avenue on Saturday evening, at 6:30 P. M.

### Litchman To-Night.

Charles H. Litchman, the widely known Knight of Labor, will speak to-night in Fountain square, at the foot of Virginia avenue. Mr. Litchman is a representative labor man, thoroughly posted on all labor questions, and an interesting and eloquent speaker. His address will be especially to laboring men, and they are invited to hear him. Everywhere he has spoken he has been greeted with large audiences.

### ODDS AND ENDS OF GOSSIP.

**Notes from Visitors and Others Concerning the Situation.**

The German Republicans will meet this evening at 8 o'clock, in Superior Court room No. 2.

John Caulfield, a former Democrat, who joined the Republican cause this fall, came with the Michigan visitors yesterday.

Hon. Warren G. Sayre, of Wabash, is at the New Denison, and says that Wabash county is good for 1,600 majority for Harrison.

A cheerful Republican outlook and gains from the Democracy on the tariff issue was the general report yesterday by visitors from three States.

The big Harrison and Morton campaign ball that started from Cumberland, Md., a few weeks ago, has reached Wheeling, W. Va., on its way to this city.

John B. Poirier, second clerk in the "Pittsburg west" division of the mail service, has received notice of his dismissal for "offensive partisanship." John Gross, also on the same division, has been dismissed for a similar reason. Republican employes in the service are now being dropped at the rate of two or three per day.

The First Voters' Club will meet at the court-house to-night at 7 o'clock to get the rest of their uniforms and for drill. Every member is expected to be present.

Republicans of the Fifth ward are requested to meet at the corner of Pratt and Mississippi streets, Saturday evening, at 7:30 sharp, to turn out in the parade. Uniforms will be furnished.

Among yesterday's visitors were two members of General Harrison's former command. One of them a former member of the Seventeenth Indiana Infantry. Both of them had a warm welcome.

Among the testimonials of regard left at the Harr